THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., No. 515. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*. Captain HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 15th, June at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 14th and 15th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,600 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 8th Current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M *of Wednesday, the 13th June*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO MERCHANTS & SHIP MASTERS.

THE undersigned will receive tenders for the hire of Ships, British or others, for the conveyance of Horses, Cattle, Coolies, Stores, or any other service, as may be required.

To be chartered for three months certain at 17*s. 6d.* per Register Ton per Calender month, and for such further period as may be required, terminable at one month's notice from Charterer.

Sufficient ballast to take the Ship to Sea to be provided by the owners.

Between-decks to be laid if required by the owners.

Tenders to state registered tonnage, length, breadth and height of between-decks, also the capacity of lower hold for Stowage. Tenders to bear words "Tenders for Tonnage" on the Envelope.

Forms of Charter Parties open for inspection and any further information obtained at this Office.

FREDK. K. FESENMEYER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Stores,
Shanghai, 16th May, 1860. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. N. WEISMANN ceased on the 30*th of April last.*

REISS & Co.
23ju China, 1st June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of BUISSONNET & Co.

EUG. BUISSONNET.
30ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
yts Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent*, at this Port.

WILLIAM PATOW.
16ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.
7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

CHINA MERCHANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Office, are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Vessels and Steamers, and grant policies payable in *Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Amoy*, and *Hongkong.*

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
16ju Shanghai, 18th May, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1½ %

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HAMBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND and SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*ISHN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE New Dwelling House, with suitable Offices attached, on the *Hong que* side, situated next to the residence of H. E. the French Minister. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ta-shing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquerelware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS,
SHANGHAE.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY, is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

BENSON & TOPPING.
Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA,
JAPAN.
E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING. 21jy

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

DRY DOCK.
THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.
STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION,
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6*s.*, either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony, May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notification respecting the Blockade of the Coast of Cochin China established by the Imperial Navy has been officially communicated by H. E. M. de Bourboulon, Enᵗ Ex: and Min: Plen: of H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.

"The Blockade of the Coast of Cochin China is confined to the part between Long: 103° E. (of Paris), a little to the eastward of Cambodia Point, and Long: 106° near Point Vinay."

By Authority,

EDWARD ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary to H. B. M. Legation.

British Legation, Shanghai, 6th June, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Challenger* and *Jubilee* and offer for sale at moderate prices:

Table Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyleys, Tray Cloths, Clouting and Damask Slips, Fancy Diapers, Huckaback, Turkish Towels, White and Brown Linen Drill and Duck, Brown Holland, Irish Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs; White Mu-lin, Cambric and Mulls; Printed Cambric and Muslin; Chintz; Black & Coloured Alpaca, Cobourgs and French Twill, Straw Hats, Corsets, Patent Crinoline Steel, Toilet Fringe, Toilet Covers and Marseilles Quilts; Cotton Socks and Stockings, Tapes, Buttons, Marking, Mending and Sewing Cotton, Picture Cord, &c., &c.

A complete assortment of very superior Stationery; Oilman's Stores, Hennessy's Pale Brandy, Superior Pale Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Old Tom, Gin, Bass's Pale Ale in Pints and Quarts, Porter in Pints and Quarts, Liquors, &c., &c.

English Loaf Sugar, Best Manila Chocolate, Sperm Candles, English Bacon, and a few Firkins of

Loch-Fine Herrings.

CLARK & Co.

30ju Shanghai, 8th June, 1860.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Apr.	10	Singapore, ...May	14
Bombay " May	1	Hongkong, ...May	23
Calcutta, ... "	—	New York.....Mar.	27
Galle, ...May	6		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong...Feb. 15 | Mail received *via*
" Shanghai ...Feb. 0 | Marseilles, Mar. 26.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 8th June 1860.	*Ending 8th June 1859.*
2.—*Max* 73 *Min.* 61.....*Max.* 84 *Min.* 74
3,— " 73 " 62..... " 79 " 69
4,— " 71 " 65..... " 79 " 64
5,— " 72 " 66..... " 79 " 67
6,— " 72 " 65..... " 82 " 67
7,— " 75 " 65..... " 80 " 67
8,— " 73 " 67..... " 80 " 70

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 7½d.; Credits 6s. 8½d.; Bills with Documents, 6s. 8¾d. per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 317 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 20½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.....Nothing doing during the week.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 8, *Alan Prah*, (H. I. M. disp.-bt.), Noel, from Fuchau; *Excelsior*, (Br. bq.), Robson, from Kanagawa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED AT THE HASTOR HOUSE.—Colonel Favre, Capt. Renoult, and Capt. & Mrs. Silk.

Légation de France en Chine.
Chang-Haï, le 2 Juin 1860.

AVIS OFFICIEL.

Il est publié pour l'information générale qu'aux termes d'une dépêche adressée, le 23 du mois dernier, à Son Excellence l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français en Chine par Son Excellence le Vice-Amiral Commandant en chef les Forces Navales Françaises dans les mers de Chine et de l'Indo-Chine, l'Art. 2 de la Déclaration du Contre-Amiral Page, en date du 3 Fevrier de cette année, qui, en ouvrant, sous la protection de l'Autorité Française, le port de Saïgon, au commerce de toutes les nations en paix avec la France, avait maintenu l'état de blocus de toute la côte de Cochinchine, a été modifié ainsi qu'il suit:

"Le blocus des côtes de la Cochinchine est limité à la partie de ces côtes comprise entre le 103 me. dégré de Longitude, (Méridien de Paris), un peu à l'Est de la pointe de Cambodge et le 106 me. dégré de Longitude, près de la pointe de Vinaï."

Par Ordre,
Le Premier Secrétaire de la Légation,
KLECZKOWSKI.

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN CHINA.
SHANGHAI, 2*d of June*, 1860.

It is hereby notified for general information that according to the terms of a despatch addressed, on the 23d ulto. to H. E. the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of the French in China by H. E. the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-chief of H. I. Majesty's naval forces in the China and Indo-China seas, the second article of the Rear-Admiral's Page declaration, dated 3d February last, which, while opening, under the protection of French Authorities, the port of Saigon, to the commerce of all the nations in peace with France, had maintained the state of blockade of the whole length of the coast of Cochinchina, has been modified as follows:

"The blockade of the coast of Cochinchina is limited to that part of the said coast which extends between the 103d degree of Longitude, (meridian of Paris), a little to the East of the Point Kamboja, and the 106th degree of Longitude near the Point Vinay."

By order.
The First Secretary to the Legation,
KLECZKOWSKI.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

THE *Excelsior* from Kanagawa 22d ulto., experienced very stormy weather up to the 30th. In Lat. 33.30 N., and Long. 138 to 135 East, passed a great quantity of wreck, oil, &c. Latterly had thick weather with calms. The steamer *Chusan* arrived at Kanagawa on the 19th May, all well—4 days from Nagasaki.

THE next outward mail is advertised to leave on Friday the 15th inst. The Post Office packets will be closed as usual on the day previous.

THE next mail from Europe, 26th April, due, by the P. & O. Company's Timetable, in Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th inst. Last year it was received in Shanghai per *Hellespont*, on the 10th, having arrived in Hongkong per *Aden* on the 5th, being 40 days.

CONSULAR COURT CAUSE.—The long pending case of Kin-kee *v.* Estate of T. C. Beale, deceased, is not yet closed. The Report will be published in a Supplement to this Number of the *North-China Herald*, and issued in next week.

REBELS.—We are without any authentic accounts of the proceedings of the Rebels since the date of our last. The proclamation of Chang Yuh-liang given below shews that Chang-chau and Wu-sih were surrounded if not taken by the rebels. One report current is that, at the former at all events, the common people, who had turned on the soldiery for looting, subsequently held their own against the rebels. There may therefore be none inside the walls of Chang-chau. Ho is said to have fled from that city towards Soochow, and not being admitted there, to have turned north and crossed the Great River to Tung-chau, whence he arrived here three days ago, followed, it would appear, by all the authorities of the province still alive. The Governor Sü committed suicide at Soochow, "oppressed to death," as the Chinese word it, by Chang Yuh-liang, to whom a good deal of the disorder at Soochow is attributed. Amidst much that is contradictory we allow ourselves to gather thus much; that the force, which was considerable, before Nanking, was so ill placed as to give the rebels every advantage in their attempt to relieve the city, and so badly paid as to prefer helping themselves in the country behind them to doing battle against the rebels in their front, with whom they had besides, very possibly, an understanding. What points along the Canal the rebels really did reach in the first instance, is very doubtful, but the flight rearwards of the troops, and the collisions everywhere occurring between them and the people they were robbing, so terrified the authorities at Chin-kiang, Tan-yang, Chang-chau and Wu-sih, that those cities were left to take care of themselves. At Soochow it is alleged that the disbanded troops committed great atrocities; the suburbs were fired, either by order of the military, for the defence of the approaches, or, without orders, by the troops, with a view to unlimited depredation. In either case, they did fire and did sack, and, whether as prevention or cure is not quite plain, the committee of gentry, men of official rank, &c., (the Lo Lung and Su of Canton) dealt with these deserters so summarily and in such numbers, that their cause was taken up by their general Chang Yuh-liang, who, wanted to reassemble his force say one party, in the cause of law and order; or, say another party, for purposes of his own. He came down on the heads of the committee with the strong hand, and the slaughter of some of its leading members produced a misunderstanding between him and Sü, the governor, who, according to precedent, put an end to himself. Chang should be now at Soochow, if his proclamation be genuine. It does not bear his seal, though this is not out-and-out evidence against its value. Some suggestive gossips maintain that he is off to Hang-chow *vid* Kin-hing, and *not* in Imperialist interest. Others declare that since the flight of the authorities from Soochow he has written to Wang, governor of Cheh Kiang, to come over and take charge. Wang himself has enough to do in his own neighbourhood, we imagine, without accumulating responsibilities not belonging to him. If Chang be not at Soochow, there is reason for supposing that there is no authority north of Kia-hing, all along the Canal, except perhaps at Chin-kiang, which was still in possession of the government troops a few days ago. We hear to-day that the officer in command there has fled across the Yang-tsz' to Yang-chau.

The terror which seized their colleagues seems to have infected the mandarins in this and other neighbouring cities, the inhabitants of which, feeling no confidence in their power of preserving order, have fled to the country districts in great numbers. This has been especially the case a Sung-kiang Fu about 30 miles distant from Shanghai. At the instance of the Taoutai of Shanghai (?) H. B. M. S. *Nimrod*, and H. I. M. gun-boat *Mitraille* have been sent up the river to lie off the country leading to the city, but their arrival does not appear to have interfered with the exodus of the inhabitants, who were continuing to remove their families and furniture, as we learn from a visitor to the city the day after their arrival. Within Sung-kiang Fu itself the greater part of the shops were closed, and even the presence of foreigners was insufficient to bring together a crowd. The dejected appearance of the elder members of the families as they sat in open boats exposed to the rain which was falling, was most painful to witness. Most of them were going in the direction of Kinsan and the other small towns between Chapoo and Woosung. We have since heard that the Gun-boat have returned to stations nearer Shanghai.

(Communicated.)

ON Tuesday the 5th inst., at the earnest request of the Taoutai of Shanghai and with the sanction of the Hon'ble Mr. Bruce, a force of 400 men and officers, of the Battalion of Royal Marines under Lieut. Colonel Gascoigne, with three howitzers, proceeded in covered boats up the Soo-chow Creek to a position named Tsao-kiong-foo on the proper right bank of the stream, about seven miles above the Stone Bridge. Here the junks brought up, and on landing, the Colonel with other officers were received by two Mandarins, one being the chief magistrate of the District. The place and neighbourhood were carefully examined, but found to be *wanting in every thing* to make it useful as a military position. The only shelter, consisted of two wretched houses belonging to the owners of the one boat for the ferry it; did not command the river; and by the admission of the two Mandarins, the ferry and roads were used only as communications between the neighbouring villages, and the people were quiet and well disposed.

Col. Gascoigne then ordered the men to disembark for the purpose of cooking their dinners, and he proceeded with the Mandarins two miles further up the river, where he again disembarked at a place recommended by the Mandarins. Here there was not even a hut within 400 yards of the river. Finding that no advantage could be gained by selecting such a site, and that from the nature of the country it would be almost impossible to open a communication with the French right, it was determined that the whole force should return with the tide to the Joss House Post near the Stone Bridge, (Soochow Bridge) where the battalion arrived about six o'clock, for the night; one-half remaining in the junks and the other being quartered in the Joss House. The next day, orders were given for one hundred men to remain for the defence of the Joss House Post, (which is a good position just above the Stone Bridge), and the remainder rejoined their quarters at the Godown Barracks and the *Octavia*, Transport.

We have heard that the French gave up their advanced position at Tsi-pau for much the same reason as our own force did that of Tsao-kiong-foo, and that in the evening of the 6th Gen. Montauban visited the position near the Stone Bridge, and at once said "it was the true line of defence."

This post is now occupied by Capt. Little's Company of 100 men, and communicates by patrols with the Company under Capt. Budd at the Ningpo Joss House. Both posts have been considerably strengthened by out-works, and if necessary could be re-inforced in less than an hour. An intermediate post at the Stand on the Race Course could at any time be established simultaneously. There seems to be a desire on the part of some party to put our disposable force of troops out of the way, in the interior, but it will be as well before moving them again, to ascertain by inspection that the position is desirable, and of some importance.

When the English force passed the Stone Bridge on Tuesday last, a request was sent by the Commanding Officer that the rebels' head so long suspended there should be removed within twenty-four hours, as our patrols from the Joss House Post, would occasionally have to pass over the bridge. We are glad to state, that at the expiration of the time named, the request was complied with.

There is a small party of Blue Jackets also posted at the above Yamun. A portion of the Royal Marines have been withdrawn from the Ningpo Guild hall and quartered within the outer and inner North Gates of the city. A party of French are similarly placed at the South Gate. The two hundred Chinese mentioned in our last as having been arrested, and handed over to the Authorities by the French, have been liberated. The *Furious* has shifted her berth to abreast the entrance to the Soochow Creek.

Large numbers of people in boats loaded with loot are making their way to the sea-board, but find difficulty in passing the foreign guards, which have made some important seizures. The parties arrested are handed over with their papers, &c., to the authorities, who find some to be rebels, some deserters, and some distressed subjects. We ourselves are as secure as sentries and patrols can make us, and, as it is almost natural to expect, confusion of tongues, or other like causes, occasionally expose the wayfarer to a little inconvenience. One gentleman, the other evening, stumbled on rather disagreeable evidence of the vigilance of our protectors. He was crossing the French Concession late at night, and being attacked by a dog, fired his revolver at him. He was promptly surrounded by our watchful allies, who, not understanding a word of his explanations, detained him as a prisoner till the following morning. A boat, with foreigners on board, coming down a few nights ago, past Sik-n-wei, was challenged by the French guard. The gentlemen replied, in their best French, that they were Englishmen and friends, but this did not satisfy the guard until one of the priests interfered, when they were allowed to proceed.

The following was posted about the city on the 7th inst. It runs in the name of Chang Yuh-liang, but is sealed with the seal of the *fan-t'ai*, or chief civilian, after the governor, of the province

CHANG, appointed by Imperial Commission Generalissimo, superintending all military operations in Cheh Kiang, [properly] commander in chief of the provincial army of Kwang Si, a Kituyü (hereditary rank,) and Mingyung Baturu, makes proclamation.

Whereas the vagabond rebels, madly outrageous, had worked their way into Chang-chau and attacked the city of that department, the different positions outside it were, alas! lost one after the other, the troops being but few while the enemy was numerous. The Generalissimo led on his columns to fight fiercely, but the enemy * threatening his line of retreat, he was unable to enter the city, and was compelled for the time to retire upon Wu-sih and protect the city of that district, and to guard carefully the gates of Soochow; that so the great stake might be recovered.

On the 4th (24th May) however, some hundreds of outlaws on horseback made their way to the neighbourhood Taih-sz' yeu [between Changchau and Wu-sih], for the purpose of making a reconnaissance; on which the Generalissimo in person led on some cavalry to the attack, to surround them and exterminate them. The rebels were put to the rout, fourteen heads were cut off and ten horses taken, and this great victory obtained, on the 5th instant (25th May) some thousand good troops were despatched to encamp outside the north gate, in the neighbourhood of the high bridge, at 20 *li* from the city, which is secured against harm by the completeness of the above dispositions. Lest however the troops and braves now scattered in every direction should not know where the camps are pitched, it is expedient to issue a proclamation. This proclamation is accordingly issued for the information of the military, officers and men, who fell back from Chang-chau and Tan-yang. Let all who have gone elsewhere return with all speed to Wu-sih, and assemble their forces, every man rejoining his own camp (or battalion), and let the officers commanding call on the leaders of the subordinate divisions for a return of their strength, and present it to the Generalissimo, that he may have the data that will enable him to issue the necessary rations, and supply the cooking utensils, tents, and arms required; and let them wait for orders where to pitch their camps for that step by step they may advance to the attack. They will not be allowed to station themselves at Soochow, nor must they go to any distance they please. It is assumed that officers, soldiers and militia, who have been so long in receipt of rations and pay, who have eaten the fruits of the earth and walked the ground, recipients of the bounty of this Illustrious Dynasty which has bred and fed [its subjects] for above two centuries, will not fail to feel their conscience stir them, and joining [their Sovereign] in hatred of his enemies exert themselves with energy; that the frontiers of the empire may be made secure and the devilish faction [of rebellion] suppressed; that they will henceforth assert the dignity of war, and recover the different cities taken. So doing their merit will be great; and all alike inviting the reward of His Majesty, what will equal their glory and good fortune? It is the sincere hope of the Generalissimo that thus they will act. Tremble! Let none resist.

A special Proclamation.

Posted, Hien Fung 10th year, 4th moon, 17th day, (7th June, 1860).

* The enemy, or the outlaws, or robbers.

On the same day appeared the following.

WU, Intendant of the Su Sung Tai Circuit, issues a proclamation to tranquillise the people.

Whereas on the 17th instant (10th June), H. E. the governor general Ho, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, came to Shanghai followed by twenty odd dragon-boats and other vessels escorting the Commissariat, which entered the Hwang-pu from the Wu-sung, the Intendant is apprehensive that the people dwelling along the shores, by paying undue attention to the unfounded reports in circulation may be seized with alarm. The tranquillity of the quarter may be counted on, as the English and French nations cooperating with [the Chinese authorities] have placed a picked force at all important points by land and water. It is expedient that this should be publicly known, and the Intendant accordingly issues this notice to inform all residing on the shores of the Hwang-pu that in concert with the military authorities, native and foreign, he is making the most careful dispositions for the security of the quarter. Let them not therefore unnecessarily give car to idle rumours, nor allow themselves to be panic-stricken without a cause. Take heed! Take heed!

Dated 7th June, 1860.

WE observe that Mr. G. W. Caine, appointed Consul for Swatow under the suspended treaty of Tien-tsin, has been desired to proceed to his post. However much the lawless state of affairs at that port calls for official control over some British subjects, and the occasional presence of a man-of-war, it is to be regretted that this step—postponed for the past twelve months *pendente lite*—should have been taken at the moment when the *coup de grace*, by which it will be accomplished through our own instrumentality, is on the very point of being given.

TOLERATION.—As we prophesied when the first letter on this subject appeared in our issue of the 28th April, it promises a long controversy between the learned in Chinese.. It is not for us of all people to discourage similar discussions; indeed we have both a public and a private interest in the promotion of them, so long as they tend to the establishment of important points in dispute, or the elucidation of what it is essential should not be left unexplained. But is this the tendency of the present discussion? We are not without sympathy for the difficulty experienced by *An American*, as a sinologue, in deciding whether Mr. Reed and his translators intended by certain words to stipulate for Chinese *pity* or for Chinese *love*; but we repeat once more that, politically, it matters next to not at all. The text of all four treaties, assures us, so far as an assurance is worth anything, that the Chinese government will not interfere with native Christians so long as they behave themselves properly. Nor can we think with *An American* that the negotiators erred in inserting the declarations they did about the nature, and influence of Christianity. It appears to us their grand justification for including tolerance stipulations in their treaties at all. We have ourselves queried the expediency of such conditions if they engage us to uphold professing Christians through thick and thin, but *injudicious and unjustifiable dictation* appear to us unnecessarily harsh terms to apply to the exaction of an engagement to let inoffensive Christians alone; especially when, as we are informed, the Chinese mandarins grant and small displayed a remarkable indifference about the proposition.

TOLERATION OF CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR, EDITOR,—For one I am glad to see in your issue of May 5th, the Chinese versions of the articles on toleration in the English and the Russian treaties furnished by *A Christian cosmopolite*. No foreigner whether Protestant or Roman Catholic need be ashamed of any term found in the Chinese text of the English treaty. Protestantism is not called Romanism in it, and the obnoxious characters (邪 怕) do not occur in it.

It appears that the Chinese text of the Russian treaty as well as the Chinese text of the American treaty, has the remarkable phrase *king seuh paou hoo* (矜恤保護), while the Chinese text of the English treaty has only *paou hoo* (保護). But how does it happen that these 4 characters as translated in the text of the American treaty according to Mr. Ward's official proclamation, mean just the same thing, (*protection*), as the two characters in the English treaty, according to the translation or original found in Oliphant's book? By a reference to the *North-China Herald* of Oct. 1st, 1859, it will be seen that these 4 characters in the Chinese text, of the Russian treaty are understood to guarantee *protection from persecution* according to what purports to be a "translation from the Russian text published officially at St. Petersburgh."

The characters, *king seuh*, whether meaning "pity" or "commiseration" as I translated them or "high esteem and consideration," as paraphrased by *A Christian Cosmopolite*, seem to me to be entirely out of place in a treaty with the Chinese Government. They refer to *sentiments*, or *feelings of the heart*, which do not come within the scope of treaty stipulations, but *protection*, or *security from insult and injury*, indicated by the characters, *paou hoo*, properly do find a place in the provisions of western treaties with China. If foreign religious propagandists and native Christians were really to be treated with "high esteem and consideration" (i.e. *love*,) it would be superfluous to demand or to promise that they should be protected from insult and persecution.

Again is it not as preposterous to ask the Chinese government to bestow "high esteem and consideration" on foreign propagandists and native converts, as it is to ask "*pity*" for them! The Chinese government does not, and can not, as long as it is heathen (i.e. not Christianized,) hold either of these two classes in "high esteem and consideration." Witness as proof of its past and present sentiments its whole course for the last two hundred years, both at the capital and in the provinces. Only a few days since a Chinese official proclamation appeared in a city not far from Amoy, warning the people against the "*vicious or depraved religion*" 邪教 evidently referring to Protestant Christianity as taught by Missionaries and native Christians residing at Amoy and vicinity. Missionaries teach and exhort the Chinese not to worship the ancestral tablet, Idols, or images, not to burn incense, &c., in short to desist from some of their most cherished and time honored customs, because they are sinful and wicked, and to embrace and practise the precepts of another and a new religion. The native Christians promise and profess *to do these things*. Now to stipulate or to guarantee that such persons, (i.e. the earnest propagandist and the sincere convert) shall be treated with "high esteem and consideration" by the Chinese government is *supremely ridiculous*,—not to say wholly impracticable. I am unable to perceive how such a paraphrase of *king seuh*, as has been suggested, "suits the context and the case" any better than the term "pity" or "commiseration." Indeed the Chinese people and the Chinese officers generally speaking, seem to regard the Missionary and the native convert, as more entitled to *pity* than *esteem*. But without regard to which of the two meanings for these Chinese characters,

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

is the one intended by those who inserted them in the treaties, those terms, it is evident to me, properly have no place in them; their *existence* in the American treaty was entirely ignored in the official English text. Why?

But I am unconvinced that *king seuh* means anything like "high esteem and consideration" nor am I able to perceive that they are in the "*passive form.*" From renewed examination, I am only the more sure that these characters, *when standing, together mean pity, commiseration* or *compassion.* Used *separately* they doubtless, sometimes mean respectively "to esteem," or "to feel affection for; to love." But that is not their usual signification, as every one acquainted with Chinese language knows. According to the *usus loquendi* of the language, when *found together* or combined as in the American and the Russian treaties, *each limits and explains the meaning of the other* On this account the Chinese whom I have consulted, say at once that they mean "*pity.*" In the same way, the characters *paou hoo, written together* mean protection or security, though each, if taken separately, may have very different senses according to its context. In Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary, under the word "*compassionate,*" the identical phrase, under remark, *king seuh*, is given, and either *king* or *seuh* enters into 8 other phrases found under that English word. *King seuh* is also given as one of the various Chinese expressions for the verb "*to pity*" In Morrison's Dictionary, "arranged alphabetically," under the character *king*, is this sentence *king koo seuh kwa* (矜孤恤寡) which he translates "to show *pity* to the orphan and *commiserate* the widow." In short, do not the characters *when written together* always mean "to compassionate," "to pity," "to commiserate," and the like? I have yet to learn that they do not.

Whether the U. S. Plenipotentiary and his interpreters *intended* to stipulate for Chinese *pity*, or for Chinese *love* (i.e. "high esteem and consideration,") it is difficult to decide, as they have not informed the world in that sense they used these characters *king seuh.* Neither is *pity* or *love*, no matter whether American, Russian, or Chinese, a legitimate subject or object of treaty stipulation. The characters are however in the Chinese texts of the American and Russian treaties, for the Chinese to laugh and sneer over, when circulated among them

In concluding this letter already much too long, let me ask the public, what laudable end did the four Western treaty making Powers, gain or propose to themselves to gain, by inserting those declarations about the nature, influence, or object of the Christian Religion? *Cui bono?* I have never been able to discover the reason or the benefit of so doing. Neither the Emperor, nor his Cabinet Ministers, nor his Mandarins in the provinces, nor the Literati, nor the People,—with few exceptions,—entertain those views about Christianity. If both parties to the different treaties entertained them, their insertion was uncalled for and useless. If only the foreign party to the treaty entertained these sentiments, was not their insertion a wrong use of power and position, an injudicious and unjustifiable dictation to the Chinese, a manifest violation to the Golden Rule itself, which is there asserted to consist *in teaching men to do to others as they would have others to do to them?*

AN AMERICAN,
&c., &c.

China, ———, May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Having been interested in the discussion relating to the Toleration of the Christian Religion in China in your paper, I send you for insertion in the *Herald* if there is room, the following animadversions on the same general subject. They are taken from an American newspaper, and are a part of a correspondent's letter written last November.

FUHCHAU.

Extract.

"The Russian Government has demanded and obtained of the Chinese Government, so far as the wording of the treaty goes, what it does not grant to its own subjects or foreign missionaries within its dominions. I refer to the toleration of the Christian Religion, and its unrestrained profession by the Chinese, as well as the protection of missionaries while extending Christianity among the people. The same remark applies with scarcely diminished force and pertinency to the New French-Chinese Treaty. That the United States and England should stipulate for the toleration of all Christian sects, and for freedom in the exercise of the rights of conscience in religious matters on the part of the people of China, is not a strange, unexpected, or inconsistent act. But for such governments as France and Russia to demand the same, though eminently just and proper in itself, seems not a little incompatible with their own principles and practice in regard to their own subjects and in their own territories. It provokes the inquiry whether they have not reversed the meaning of the Golden Rule, while they, to a great degree, refrain from doing to others what they demand others shall do to them? Does Russia allow her subjects to embrace the Protestant Religion, or does she tolerate Protestant missionaries in the Russian Empire? Does not France impede to no inconsiderable degree, the ready profession and practice of Protestant Christianity by her subjects, as well as the free proclamation of that form of Christianity by native or foreign preachers?"

For the "North-China Herald."

JOTTINGS IN JAPAN.

Kanagawa, *4th May*, 1860.

Spring has opened upon us in all its bloom and beauty. Too much can hardly be said in praise of this land of evergreens even in winter, much less is one likely to exaggerate in commendation of Japanese summer scenery. The country about this bay is charmingly diversified with hill and dale, woodland and fields, and no lover of nature can fail to be delighted with the view, which presents itself, as he comes in to the anchorage One can scarcely speak of a dead of winter in Japan, because of the great variety of evergreens that enliven the landscape at the coldest season of the year. For many miles inland the country is broken into low hills and flat lands; backed by a noble range of mountains in the distance, which are in turn overtopped by the lofty snow-capped cone of Fuziyama, the finest mountain in the world. I do not wonder that the Japanese paint it in every picture, and emboss it upon all thin lackered work. It is an unrivalled beauty of its kind. The people venerate as well as admire it They say that pilgrimages are made to a temple on its summit, in mid-summer time, but that no bad man can ascend to its top. Half way up, he stops, and begins to paw like a horse, while his wicked legs refuse to carry him any further.

At this season, the lower grounds in the neighbouring country, are covered with the growing crops of wheat, barley, beans, peas, and the so called *na* or oil-plant, a species of Brassica, which is extensively cultivated here, and though now passing out of flower, still here and there spreads a carpet of gold in the midst of the general green. The tinting of the scenery reminds one of the peculiar coloring given to a landscape by the Claude Loraine Mirror.

The hills are mostly covered with trees, all of which it is said have been planted and trained by men's hands. In many instances, this is evidently true, where the tall forest trees stand in rows as regular as those of an orchard. Another charm of the country is its profusion of flowers, from the meek blue-eyed violet to the garish moutan, and lotuz. If our paths here, are not strown with roses, we certainly have walked upon carpets of Japonica petals. Every day we find some new floral specimens, either in our rambles into the country, or by the favor of some Japanese, who wishes to show his good will by sinjo * The flora of this country is superb, and the botanist and landscape-painter would here find a rare field for their pursuits.

The farm houses of the Japanese, are mostly thatched cottages, one story high, and covering a large space of ground for that season. The occupants' display much taste in the cultivation of trees and flowers. They are no Vandals, who cut down all the trees on the spot where they propose to erect a dwelling, and so let the sun stare down upon it all the day long. On the contrary, they either select a place for a site, either within a clump of trees, or if there are no shade trees, plant them. Besides they usually plant an evergreen hedge, or screen of shrubbery around the premises. These hedges, are composed of the holly, the bamboo, or the wild orange that bristles with thorns, or more frequently of the Cryptomen Japonica, and are kept clipped in the nicest order by a semi-annual shearing. Many pretty devices are adopted in training shrubs to grow in grotesque shapes, as in circles, cones, and hemispheres, or in the form of a chair, a turtle, or a pheasant. For the last mentioned forms, the larch or American Hackmatack is commonly selected. That dear little epiphyte, the ivy, so suggestive of home, and affection, of ruined castles, and ancient churches, grows abundantly here, and here as every where else, it clasps the trunks of the great trees, with an embrace that seems to give rather than get life from that to which it clings.

Few people shew better taste than the Japanese, in availing themselves of natures' own beauties and suggestions in the cultivation of their soil, and the surroundings of their habitations, temples and mias, or the shrines of the original gods of the land. They select the choicest localities for the last two. Both here and at Yeddo, I have observed that they are always situated in the most picturesque spots, and besides, their temples are the best specimens of Japanese architecture, far surpassing even the residences of the princes. There is one near Hawasaki, on the River Rokuro (Logs) called Deshi, which surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen either here or in China. Its lofty roof is covered with sheet copper, and its cornices elaborately carved. The ceiling of the oratory or inner temple, is really, a beautiful specimen of a mixed panel and fresco-work. The paintings of the panels remind one of the pictures of the muses upon the ceiling of an opera house.

The Altar and chancel furniture is exceedingly gorgeous, being made of burnished brass, and wrought into forms representing the fruits, flowers, animals, and some of the household furniture of this country. In the porch of this temple there stands a tall brass, casting or carving, (it is hard to tell which) that for want of an appropriate term must be nameless, and which must have cost the artist who made it, a vast deal of labor. One part of the work elicits unqualified admiration from every foreigner who sees it. It is a quadrangular transverse section of it, supported at each corner upon the stooping shoulders of what may be called, an infant Atlas, and having on its four sides exquisitely wrought in alto relievo, the animals in the 12 signs of the Zodiac, whose names are the Japanese designations of the hours of the day.

The mias, of which I have spoken, are small shrines of the Kami or aboriginal gods of Japan. They are found in all parts of the country, containing usually but a single image cut in stone. The mias are set up in picturesque spots by the way side, on all the paths of the rural districts. Votive offerings are deposited here, by travellers as they pass. Some times the offering is but a pebble dropped at the feet of the god, and occasionally I have seen his god-ship partially buried in the accumulated heap of stones. Some times the image is profusely salted with fine salt. At other shrines, the passengers hang up huge straw sandals, big enough for a race of giants, either as a thank-offering for the weary wayfarers' safe journey, or as a gift to the Kami by some sore-footed traveller, who hopes, thereby, to be rid of his lameness. These numerous way side shrines, are an affecting proof of the religious wants of men, groping in darkness after the support and protection of some supernatural power.

Before Buddhism was introduced into Japan, which took place after it had got a considerable foot-hold in China, the only gods worshipped by the Japanese were the Kami whose lineal descendant is the present Tenshi, or religious emperor at Miaco. He is said to be descended from the 5 terrestrial Kami who in the fabulous age lived a fabulously long time in their successive generations The Japanese entertain the most exalted notions of this man at Miaco, as to his sanctity and power. A very intelligent man told the writer, not long since, that if his imperial Holiness were merely to say of any daimio, or hereditary prince in the land "He is a *bad* man," it would be sure and speedy death to that prince. So much greater is he than the Kubosama, or emperor at Yedo, who only holds the purse and the sword, that if the latter should go to pay his respects to the Tenshi, he would be obliged to sit upon the floor in the hall of Audience, while the spiritual emperor would occupy a seat upon a throne elevated by twelve steps above him. So much for being in the one hundred and twenty second degree descended from a demigod, and in the 135th remove from a race of celestial deities. The Sintoo religion, which is that of the Miaco emperor, whom the Japanese consider to be a Kami like his ancestors, occupies the same territory with Buddhism, and the two systems seem not to be regarded as atall antagonistical. The people think there is no incongruity in the combination of two worships so different in their origin. Orthodoxy in Japan, is any thing in Japan, provided it be not Christianity. A follower of Mahommed, or of the Grand Lama of Tibet, might propagate his faith here, and violate no law, but not a dirciple of Christ, for the ancient edict against Christianity is still in force, or at least unrepealed. Is it not singular that only the great nations of Christendom should be debarred by law from attempting to propagate that faith here to which they owe their prosperity greatness and superiority more than to any thing else, I am happy to know that one of the representatives of the treaty powers has already taken occasion to bring the subject to the notice of the Japanese government, and at the same time assure them that the treaty powers which are all Christian powers, would never submit to the execution of the old edict against Christian proselytes, in Japan. They would regard it as an insult to themselves, were so odious a distinction to be made in favor of every other religion and against the only one which they profess in common among themselves.

* A present.

This country seems to be on the verge of civil war.

The present government seems wide awake to the danger, and is arming itself against the threatened peril. The attack some forty days ago at Yedo upon the prince Regent or Gotairo, as he was going to the royal palace, by a party of the servants of the prince of Mito, has been the occasion of the erection of gates in the streets of Kanagawa and Yokuhama, and of a large number of new police stations, and guard houses. A good many commoners have been lately raised to the rank of yakungings, or policemen, bearing swords. Some of these parvenu officials seem to feel their promotion a good deal especially after they have spent freely of their six tempos per diem (12 cents) for the purchase of a liberal supply of saké. Their swagger, and rubicund complexion, is as amusing as their lofty bearing. All the consulate and almost all private residences of foreigners at Kanagawa are now honored, and protected, or dishonored and put under surveillance by the presence of a guard in a newly erected guard house at their gates. It is difficult to tell how much sincerity there is in the professions of fear for the safety of foreigners here. Under that ostensible guise, the governor is not only doing what has been already spoken of in regard to the police, but is quietly running a canal around Yokuhama in the rear of the settlement. If he keeps on unmolested, he will make a Desima of it, only somewhat larger than the famous little Dutch coop at Nagasaki. If it does not answer to keep intruders and marauders out, it certainly will serve to keep foreigners in upon occasion.

The long pending question, about the foreign location, whether it should be at Yokuhama, as the Japanese intended from the first, or at Kanagawa and which might at one time have been turned to some good account by a sagacious policy on the part of the Ministers. At Yedo, has at length been suffered to settle itself, and the repretatives of foreign governments, have so signified to the mercantile community. So now there is a precious scramble for lots at Yokuhama. The rule of assignment is "first come, first served," or *sauve qui peut.* It seems to innocent undiplomatic persons who have watched the course of things here for some months past, that their was a time, when the Japanese were so desirous to get the consent of the representative of the treaty powers, to making Yokuhama the place of trade, that they would have made almost any concessions for the sake of gaining the point. But that golden opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved. (I do not profess to say by whose fault), and since then while nothing has been gained for the foreign community, and much inconvenience and annoyance has been caused them, the Japanese have accomplished all that they aimed at, with the single exception of the abandonment of Kanagawa, as a place where foreigners may reside if they choose. They have recently tried to persuade the Consuls to remove to Yokuhama for their greater safety, and to take all the other foreigners now residing on that side of the bay with them.

Had they succeeded in the attempt, they would have laughed in the cunning little sleeves, at the success of their system of alarms. There *may* be as much danger to foreigners as the government represents, but to some of us on the spot, it appears not a little probable that, when the Japanese government become thoroughly convinced that the Consuls will not relinquish the right of foreigners to reside at Kanagawa, as well as at Yokuhama, we shall see a manifest diminution of the number of policemen, gate-guards and other defences now so assiduously employed to give colour to the kindly apprehensions of the government for our personal safety. No doubt there is some trouble among the hereditary princes, arising out of the new order of things so lately inaugurated. Perhaps most of them would be glad to shut up Japan again as in the olden times. But they well know that cannot be done. So probably a majority are in favor, as the most politic course, of observing the treaties, but going no further. They doubtless little comprehended the results that would inevitably follow the signing of the recent treaties. Perhaps the government expected a far greater revenue than they are likely to get by their present puerile mode of managing the Custom House. They find on the contrary that while the revenue is much less than they anticipated, (and much less than it would be if they could take advice on the subject,) while princes and governors do not grow rich by the foreign trade, the humble merchant and mechanic are getting itsibus, where they formerly earned tempos. Thus a new power, (for money is power) is beginning to spring up in the country. Unless the government and the various officials are blind they must see this, and may not this be the reason why so many petty and vexatious restrictions are put upon the transaction of business at the open ports? Do they not wish to stop the growth of the new element of power which commerce will certainly cause to be developed sooner or later in this country. As soon as a class of untitled, common men, like merchants, who are regarded as essentially vulgar in Japan, come to possess the wealth that commands influence, it will be an eyesore to hereditary princes, who will not be enriched by commerce, unless they themselves enter into trade and so lose their prestige among the people. They therefore will remain stationary as to property, receiving only the former revenues of their domains, and steadily and stealthily there will grow up beside them a class of men who have power because they have wealth; and so a struggle will commence between the masses and those who have from time immemorial trodden them underfoot not unlike in all probability, to that which took place at the French revolution. Whoever lives to see this country 20 years hence, will have occasion to note great political as well as commercial changes. The certain effect of the latter must bring on the former, so sure as men are men in Japan.

PEREGRINUS.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

A Blue-book of "Correspondence with Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan" was presented to Parliament on the 4th of April. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Alcock to Lord John Russell, dated Yeddo 7th Jan., 1860:—

Difficulties in relation to currency, mainly due to the indisposition of the Government to see them removed; obstructions to trade, by prohibitions, limitations, and official interference, entirely due to the action of the Government and the trading interests of its officials; insecurity to life and property from the hostility of the ruling classes and their armed retainers, connived at, if not directly sanctioned, by the Ministers and great Council of State—further taken advantage of, naturally, by the predatory and ill-disposed part of the population—furnish a tolerably fair summary of the obstacles to any healthy development of trade, or the permanent establishment of good relations with Japan. These, if not insurmountable, as I would fain hope they are not, make a very formidable list; and although, from time to time, something occurs which speaks of progress, and seems to afford some promise of better days, it too constantly happens that any hope is dashed to the ground by determinate acts, either of the Government or those under their control, for any sanguine expectations to be indulged. The ruling classes are unmistakably inimical to all foreign relations. Those who govern Japan look upon all foreign Powers with mistrust and dislike. In nothing do they show so much energy as in the erection of forts; two in the bay opposite Yedo, and one at Kanagawa, have been solidly built and raised out of the water since I arrived. The commonest sound in Yedo is the musket and artillery pratice of the soldiery. It is impossible to live here and regard these proceedings, taken in connection with the systematic policy of the Government, as insignificant or casual. They have a meaning, undoubtedly, though it may not be quite certain what that is. Do they so far distrust the peaceable intentions of any, or all, of the foreign Powers, that they deem it a duty to be prepared against attack; or do they rather contemplate a time when they shall be prepared to break with all the Treaty Powers, and declare existing relations at an end—to revert to their policy of exclusion and isolation? I am led to believe that there are some among the greater Damios desirous of seeing the latter course adopted; while, probably, the whole class, looking upon foreigners with dislike and suspicion, which the isolation they still maintain leaves us no hope of removing by freer intercourse, regard a collision and war as the certain result, sooner or later. The Government keep up all the outward appearance of a desire to give execution to the treaties, while their acts, both avowed and covert, leave no doubt whatever of their true *animus* being hostile. The diplomatic agents here are all in a kind of moral quarantine. No respectable persons of education or member of the feudal classes are allowed to hold intercourse with us, if not in the employ of the Government for that purpose. We have all had frequent evidence of this, and, indeed, to Mr. Harris, who wished to see some former acquaintances among the officials, it was plainly intimated that they would not be permitted, and could not see him, by the laws of Japan. That little progress should be made in six months under such circumstances is inevitable, and will hardly be laid to the account of any want of zeal or diplomatic tact on the part of the several foreign representatives. They occupy posts, neither very agreeable nor free from danger, and full of anxious responsibility. Sinister rumours of a general massacre of the foreigners are put in circulation; while the warnings which the diplomatic agents receive here from the Government officers of the almost certainty of being burned out are so incessant, that it looks ominously like a foregone conclusion. With a perpetual menace of assassination on the one hand, and of incendiarism on the other, while earthquakes almost every week shake the houses to their foundations, I cannot say the post of diplomatic agent in Yedo is to be recommended for nervous people; and the most sanguine and bold of temperement are likely to find their chief source of congratulation, at the end of any given term, in the fact that they have not allowed either Japan or their own country to be drifted into a war by any of the endless causes of collision which nearly every day brings; certain that if, at one point, there shall be subject of rejoicing, in another there will be still more grievous cause of complaint.

I am not wholly discouraged, if I find it impossible to be sanguine. What may be the ulterior prospects of our trade and relations in Japan I cannot venture at the present time to offer any decided opinion. It is very obvious that both run great danger, the extent of which must mainly depend upon the real intentions of the Japanese Government, and what length they are prepared to push a policy of obstruction and deliberate non-fulfilment of treaty conditions. Something also will depend on the chapter of accidents, the conduct of foreigners and of Damios; neither are absolutely under the control of Government, as could be desired in the interests of peace. And, finally, much will be determined by the progress of our affairs in China. If means be taken for the due maintenance of our treaty in that country, and the reception of Foreign Ministers in Pekin, there is still some hope; but if anything should occur to bring upon us a second repulse similar to that of last year, or the abandonment of our pretensions, I am satisfied her Majesty's Government will find it difficult to maintain any friendly or satisfactory relations with Japan.—I have, &c., RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

Since the great success of the Whitworth gun was first published in this journal, that gentleman has continued to demonstrate the scientific principles on which his ordinance are constructed by eliciting from fresh experiments a regularly progressive increase of range and accuracy. Mr. Sidney Herbert has therefore stated in the House that as the Whitworth guns had exceeded the Armstrong in range, and very nearly, as far as could be judged from the rough experiments equalled it in accuracy, the Government were prepared to take the usual steps to give both a competitive trial at Shoeburyness. This very fair decision of the War-office has given rise to some dissatisfaction among many of the supporters of the Armstrong gun, who allege that Mr. Whitworth has only obtained greater range by reducing the diameter of his projectile, and, of course, therefore, the bore of the cannon itself; quite forgetting that, as long as that gentleman can prove that a great improvement is brought about by the adoption of certain principles, the public and the military authorities will care very little whether the principles themselves are new or old. By Mr. Whitworth's plan of reducing the diameter of the shot, and therefore the bore of the gun, he contends that not only are the range and accuracy increased, but the gun itself can be constructed of the same relative strength of metal though nearly two-thirds lighter than the ordinary brass gun. The value of this reduction in weight, by allowing fewer horses and fewer men to manœuvre heavier guns at greater speed, must be apparent to any one, more especially, to those who have seen what a very little way the largest transports in the service go towards transporting two or three ordinary field batteries, with their present complement of 21 waggons and carriages, 250 horses and some 250 men. The celebrated three-pounder gun of Whitworth, with carriage and limber complete, could be brought into action and manœuvred and served with the utmost rapidity by two horses and two men only. In this respect, however, the Whitworth gun has no advantage over that of Armstrong; on the contrary, as far as we have yet seen, the Armstrong large guns are much lighter. It has been stated as a kind of objection to the almost astounding results both for range and accuracy which Mr. Whitworth obtained at Southport with such small charges of powder, that Sir William Armstrong had only constructed his ordnance with a view to securing accuracy, and that had he chosen to construct a gun for range alone he would have distanced Mr. Whitworth in that respect. In the articles on the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, we pointed out the futility of the difference which is sometimes sought to be drawn between the terms "long range" and "great accuracy," wehn in truth they mean one and the same thing. Guns are only made with one object, which is, after all, that of throwing their shot in the straightest line, and it therefore of necessity follows that the gun which can send its shot furthest in a straight line secures the greatest accuracy by attaining the greatest range. To suppose that any ordnance can be made for long range and not attain certain accuracy also is to suppose it possible that the more a shot deviates from a straight line, the greater will be the distance it can eventually accomplish,—a proposition which we think few will venture to support. Sir William Armstrong himself, however, is far too experienced a gunner to have suggested this difference between range and accuracy which has been so hastily advanced by some of his many admirers. He states that beyond a certain distance, range for general purposes has no practical value, and that as for artillerymen firing in the field at objects five miles distant, without any clue to guide them but their eye, they might as well fire at the moon. It is not only a question of which shot goes furthest, but what the shot effects when it does reach the mark. The formation of his gun, he states, has not been his chief or only object, which, in fact, has been as much directed to inventing the most destructive projectile.

To secure this all-important object, he has been compelled to give up to a certain extent the attainment of an immense range, and increase the diameter of his gun in order to enable it to carry the Armstrong shell, which for terrible destructiveness deserves to be almost more celebrated than the gun itself. Thus he states that as yet no fair comparison can be drawn between the results he has achieved while trying only for destructive effect, and the results obtained by a gun which was merely fired for range.

The real test as to their merits both he and Mr. Whitworth very justly maintain can only be got by putting the two guns side by side, and trying them under similar conditions for range, accuracy, and above all for destructive effect. It has been suggested that there is room in the service for both the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, as each weapon has its peculiar attributes and its peculiar supporters. This, however, is taking a view of the case in which we think neither the public nor the War-office is at all likely to agree. Sir William Armstrong claims to have constructed his gun on certain fundamental principles; these Mr. Whitworth disregards, and forms his gun as unlike Sir William's in principle as two guns can well be. Now, both these ordnance cannot be right, and whichever comes out of the trials at Shoeburyness triumphantly—whether it be the Whitworth or Sir William's—that is the gun to be eventually adopted in both services as soon as is consistent with the present immense demand for rifled ordnance of almost any kind.

Each gun, as we have said, is so essentially different in its principles, that, except that they are both guns, and both breech-loaders, there is no other point of similarity between them. The Armstrong is made of coils of wrought iron joined into one tube, the pitch of its rifling is one turn in 10 feet, and its rifling itself is 38 fine sharp grooves. The breech is formed by a long chamber fitting on to the end of the gun, *into* which works a powerful hollow screw which, when screwed up, jams the breech-piece, which is dropped before it, into the end of the tube, and so makes the perfect gun. The conical shot is, of course, compound—that is, coated at the shoulder and base with rings of lead, to enable the soft metal to take the rifling. These rings of lead are expensive as compared with iron, and difficult to fix, and the shot must be driven through the hollow screw into the breech of the gun with care, or accidents would be likely to happen which might spoil the rifling of the gun. The friction on the shot in taking the rifling is enormous, and to this the recoil of the gun was at one time supposed to be due. But this was a mistake, for, allowing for the difference of weight between guns and projectiles, the recoil of all ordnance must be in mechanical proportion to the velocity with which the shot leaves the gun. That the friction on the shot, however, is very great may be judged from the fact that we have ourselves seen an Armstrong gun, from the muzzle of which not only the rifling, but the metal of the barrel itself had been stripped out in places like so much paper. The Armstrong shell, as a tremendous engine of warfare, is never likely to be surpassed in destructiveness, though, we should think, it can be adapted to be used from rifled breech-loading cannon of all kinds. This, however, remains to be seen. The Whitworth gun, as distinguished from the Armstrong, is bored from one solid cylinder of homogeneous iron, a metal which, in our humble judgement, we take to be only another term for soft tough steel. There is no rifling as is generally understood by the term in the bore, which is a plain hexagon, making one complete turn, which varies with the diameter of the gun. Thus there is one turn in about eight feet in the largest gun (from 50 to 120 pounders), one complete turn in five feet in the medium sized ordnance (12 to 32 pounders), and one complete turn in three feet four inches in the small guns, or from three to 12 pounders. All the guns above 18-pounders are hooped round with rings of iron forced on by hydraulic pressure—an additional strength which is apparently not required, and which in weight gives the Armstrong guns of the same calibres a most important advantage. The breech-loading arrangement is a hinge at the end of the gun supporting a hoop of iron, in which is the breech or cap which screws on to the end of the piece. The shot is of cast iron, and in form precisely like a ninepin, with its thickest part at the middle pared off to fit with mechanical precision the hexagonal sides of the bore. Thus the projectile has a bearing surface on the whole of the barrel, and runs freely in or out of the gun, so that in case of an enemy's shot striking the breech and jamming the screw, or other injury to it, the gun could be used as a muzzle loader with the same facility as an ordinary smooth-bore field-piece. We need scarcely say that this is not the case with the Armstrong, anything happening to the arrangement of the breech at once rendering the gun useless till another breech is fitted on at the factories at Elswick or Woolwich. No exertion of force which could be applied to the gun in the field would get the shot down the barrel of the Armstrong; and nothing short of the pressure of several tons would suffice to overcome the friction which is offered by the double rings of lead to the exit of the shot at the muzzle. With the Whitworth gun there is no chamber for the reception of shot and powder, and no rings—an advantage of the utmost importance. The Armstrong chamber adds to the length of the gun, without being rifled or assisting in impelling the shot in any way. With the Whitworth the gun is rifled throughout its entire length from end to end, and every inch is used to aid the flight and give rotation to the projectile.—*Times.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

June — Arrived.
None.

June — Departed.
3,—Mathilde, (Dan. sch.), Claussen, Fuchau.
3,—Stade, (Han. bg.), Reaper, Hongkong.
3,—Uncle Tom, (Br. sch.), Linghurst, Amoy.
3,—Heldeshein, (Han. bq.), Bey, Hongkong.

Vessels in Harbour.
Kestrel, (H.M. g.-b.); Snipe, (Br. bg.); and Gazelle, (Rec. sch.)

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

May — Arrived.
4,—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.
10,—Excelsior, (Br. bq.), Robson, do.
10,—Onwards, (Am. bq.), Smith, do
10,—Howqua, (Am. bq.), Cartwright, do.
13,—Lady Elizabeth, (Br. bq.), Laws, do.
15,—Sophie Amalia, (Dut. bq.), Van Feen, do.

May — Departed.
7,—Tross, (Br. sh.), Holmes, London.
15,—Sea Witch, (Br. bq.), Corbett, Hongkong.
(To leave.)
16,—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.

Vessels in Harbour.
Nassau, (——.); Argonaut, (Dut. bq.); Georgiana, (Br. sh.); Onwards, (Am. bq.); Howqua, (Am. bq.); Lady Elizabeth, (Br. bq.); Excelsior, (Br. bq.); Sophie Amalia, (Dut. bq.); Carrie Icland, (Am. bq.); and Stad Enschade, (Dut. sh.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

265—Palæontology, by Professor Owen.
266—Ultimate Civilisation, by Isaac Taylor.
267—Philosophy of Discovery, by Dr. Whewell.
268—Law of Wills and Executors.
269—Perils of Trusts and Trustees.
375—Poems before Congress, by Mrs. Browning.
387—Herodotus, by Rawlinson, 4th vol.
1277—Senior's Journal, kept in Turkey and Greece.
2268—The Season Ticket.
2369—Lives of the Princes of Wales, by Dr. Doran.
2370—Perils of the Sea.
2371—Naval Position and Policy.
2372—Kennedy's Defences of Great Britain.
2373—Parliamentary Reform, by J. S. Mill.
2374—Political Economy, by J. S. Mill.
2375—Wools and Woolen Manufactures, by Samuel Brothers.
730—Biographies, Contributed to the Encyclopædia Britanica, by Lord MacAuley.
731—Story of Cawnpore, by Capt. M. Thomson.
2376—Indian Spices for English Tables, by Capt. Atkinson.
1936—Manœuvring Mother, A novel.
1937—Still Waters. „
1938—Bride Elect. „
1939—A Mother's Trial. „
1940—De Cressy. „
1941—Hand and Glove. „
1942—Courtship and Wedlock. „
1943—Rita an Autobiography. „
1944—Domestic Stories, by author of John Halifax.
1945—Types of Womanhood.
1946—One and Twenty, 3 vols.
1947—Caste, 3 „
1948—Right or Wrong, 2 „
1949—The three Paths, 2 „
1950—Ethel Beranger.
1951—Say and Seal, by author of Queechy.
1952—The Washington's, a story of the 17th century.

Shanghai, 30th May, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the United States Treaty with China, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
England.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
supplied with
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 1	Jubilee	B. ship	764	Jones	London	Dec 30	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 1	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	do	Jan 17	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 1	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Nagasaki	May 25	Sundries	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 1	Nièvre [H I M	str.			Hongkong	.. 21		
.. 2	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Kanagawa	.. 16	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 3	Cruiser	H M str		J. Bythesea, v.c.				
.. 3	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Ningpo		Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 3	Joseph André	Fr. bk	381	Jeanselme	Hongkong	May 2	do	Chartd. by H I M Govt.
.. 3	Arab	Da. bk	328	Bruhn	do	.. 14	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Ukko	Rus. bk	355	Huovinen	Chusan	June 2	Ballast	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 4	Heroes of Alma	B. ship	557	Silk	Nagasaki	May 31	Cattle, &c	Chartd. by H I M Govt.
.. 5	Ranee	B. ship	610	McIlurath	Liverpool	Nov 24	Coals	H I M Government
.. 5	Competitor	A. ship	571	Hildreth	New York	Jan 13	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 6	Hongkong [H I M	str.			A cruise			

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 1	Dryade [H I M	st.-fri.		de Sédaiges	Chefoo		
.. 1	Rhône [H I M	str.		Picard	do		
.. 1	Entreprenante [H I M	st.-fri.		Desvaux	do		
.. 1	Gironde [H I M	str.		Thoyon	do		
.. 1	Garonne [H I M	str.		E Protet	do		
.. 1	Calvados [H I M	str.		Riche	do		
.. 1	Avalanche [H I M	g.-boat		Comte d'Osery	do		
.. 1	Tseywan [H I M	str.			do		
.. 2	Yang-tsze	A. str.	766	Dearborn	Hkongs. Fchau	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 2	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 2	Union	A. ship	1012	Wiley	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Malda	B. bark	319	Black	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 3	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Kanagawa	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 3	Mountain Wave	A. ship	633	Hardy	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	448	Briard	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Sappho	B. bark	307	Elve	Manila	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 5	Hongkong [H I M	str.			Cruise		
.. 6	Louisa	B. schr	95	Russell	Ningpo	Stores	Order
.. 6	Saone [H I M	str.					
.. 7	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Amoy & N'saki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 7	Schiller	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Ningpo	do	Siemssen and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Agra	May 24	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Arab	June 3	Da. bk	328	Bruhn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Avonvale	May 24	B. bark	307	McLaren	James Hooper	Ningpo & Amoy	cld 8th
Challenger	June 1	B. ship	696	Killick	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	13th inst
Competitor	June 5	A. ship	571	Hildreth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	May 22	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Dakotah	May 27	B. ship	1000	Newell	Order		
Eliza Mary	June 2	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Fanny McHenry	Apr 10	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	*Unknown*	cld 28 ult
Formosa	May 27	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	15th inst
Granada	May 19	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Henry Ellis	June 1	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co....	H'kong & S'tow	Early
Henry & Oscar	May 28	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Heroes of Alma	June 4	B. ship	557	Silk	Chartered by H I M Govt.		
Joseph André	June 3	Fr. bk	381	Jeanselme	Chartered by H I M Govt.		
Jubilee	June 1	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Julie	May 22	Bre. bk	372	Burthom	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 7th
L'Oriental	May 25	Fr. bk.	274	Medélec	Chartered by H I M Govt		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Marmora	June 3	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Chartered by H I M Govt	*Unknown*	cld 26 ult
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Peterborough	May 19	B. bark	560	Orchard	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	12th inst
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ranee	June 5	B. ship	640	McIlurath	H I M Government		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co......	*Unknown*	cld 26 ult
Soolo	May 22	Du. bk	592	Van Meulen	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Batavia	Early
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Tinos	May 30	A. bark	527	Bennett	Lindsay and Co		
Ukko	June 3	Rus. bk	355	Huovinen	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Wilhelm Kirchner	May 16	Old. bk	324	Menke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 5th

[31 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, v.c.	..
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..		..
Dragonne	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galley	..
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Trieault	400
Forbin	H I M st-sloop	..	..	..	Morier	..
Forte	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Jura	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Leps	..
Meurthe	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Duval	..
Nièvre	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Prégent	H I M st-sloop	..	..	..	Lieut Aubaret	..
Renommée	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Favin Levêque {Flag-ship of H. E. Vice-Admiral Charner, Naval Comdr.-in-Chief}	..
Rhin	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Algueir	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Vengeance	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Hartford	U S steam-sloop	16	..	..	{Flag Officer C K Stribling, Capt C Lowndes}	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James F Schenck	105

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

Year		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Empress, 8th Oct.; Millbrook, 30th Nov.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Morayshire, 17th do; Emperor, 26th do.; Neville, 10th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; Wagoola, 8th Mar., (put back 11th); Thor, 12th do.; and Assyrian, 27th do.

Liverpool—Flying Scud, 17th Oct.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th Nov.; Derwent, 11th Dec.; McLeod, 15th do.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do.; Electric, 30th do.; Charmer, 1st Feb.; Bald Eagle, 16th do.; Kit Carson, and Carrington, 1st Mar.; Memnon, 6th do.; William Mitchell, 7th do.; Charlotte Ann, 10th do.; Horizon, 13th do.; Pielades, 14th do.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Cambalu, 4th April; and Mirage, 30th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Branscombe, 18th Nov.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.; Giovanni, 16th Feb.; Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Revere, 4th Apr.; Sultan, 6th do.; and Isaac Bell, 10th do.

Newcastle—Canton, 29th Feb.; and Eva, 3d Apr. *Gravesend*—Anglo-Saxon, 8th Apr.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Glencoe, 11th Feb.; and Standard, 7th Apr.

Boston—Magenta, 6th Jan., passed Anjer 18th Apr.; and Fearless 7th Feb.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,027	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859.*

Destination.	Black Tea, Lbs.	Green Tea, Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	}
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1859, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do..	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do..	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do..	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do..	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do..	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do..	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do..	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do..	322,039	178,471	500,510	974
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do..	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do..	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do..	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do..	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do..	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do..	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do..	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do..	245,137	208,703	453,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do..	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do..	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do..	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do..	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do..	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do..	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do..	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do..	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do..	734,109	180,284	914,393	589
.. 27	Australia	720	..do..	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do..	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chryseis	477	..do..	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do..	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	516	..do..	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do..	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do..	449,349	44,595	493,944	3
Feb 19	John Robinson	445	..do..	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do..	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard	626	..do..	709,604	113,941	823,545	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do..	461,179	40,567	501,746	53
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do..	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do..	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 15	Kamehameha IV	499	..do..	339,074	202,444	541,518	108
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	63
.. 29	Countess of Seafield	492	..do..	242,300	261,800	504,100	98
Apr 13	Constantia	436	..do..	417,628	57,429	‡ 475,057	101
.. 13	Sir George Pollock	630	..do..	....	....	....	....
.. 14	Benvoirlich	599	..do..	386,197	331,130	§ 717,327	....
May 15	Beverley	462	..do..	201,614	159,122	‖ 360,736	59
.. 16	Invincible	657	..do..	290,592	320,303	¶ 610,895	144

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 45,284 lbs. Japan Tea. § also 11,414 lbs. Japan Tea. ‖ also 34,908 lbs. Japan Tea. ¶ also 135,648 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do..	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do..	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do..	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do..	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do..	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do..	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do..	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do..	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do..	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	..do..	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest	1140	..do..	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,895
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	..do..	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	..do..	....	684,053	684,053	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	1038	..do..	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400
Apr 9	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	871,900	* 871,900	* 53:23	....	6,200
.. 21	Urania	106	..do..	....	166,800	† 166,800	15:97	....	1,000
June 2	Union	1012	..do..	88,872	499,382	‡ 588,254	84:00	....	8,770

* also 47,600 lbs. Japan Tea, and 101:50 pls. Japan Raw Silk. † also 161,100 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 156,606 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do..	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.	507	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.	507	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.	507	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.	1080	do	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.	330	do.... *viâ* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str.	507	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.	678	do	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.	500	do	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.	330	do.... *viâ* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.	507	do	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.	507	do	2,580
Apr 8	Pekin, str.	759	do	2,121
.. 18	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,647
.. 29	Aden, str.	507	do	2,260
May 15	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,998
.. 31	Aden, str.	507	do	1,321

[*Edited, Printed, and Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.